

**Complaint Of Non-Compliance With  
The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act  
20 USC § 1092(f); 34 CFR § 668.46**

**February 21, 2008**

**Brought Against-  
Schreiner University  
2100 Memorial Blvd.  
Kerrville, TX 78028**

**Brought By-  
Security On Campus, Inc.  
133 Ivy Lane, Suite 200  
King of Prussia, PA 19406**

**Brought With-  
U.S. Dept. of Education  
1999 Bryan St. Suite 1510  
Dallas, TX 75201-3136**

**Introduction**

On January 22, 2005 a then 15 year-old young woman was “drugged, lost consciousness and raped” at the Pecan Grove Apartments on the campus of Schreiner University (located in Kerrville, Texas) as detailed more fully in the attached civil complaint filed in the District Court of Harris County, Texas (Exhibit A). The rape resulted in a pregnancy that had to eventually be terminated due to the death of the unborn child. The sexual assault was subsequently reported, on May 22, 2005, to the Kerrville Police Department (Exhibit B). University officials became aware of the report no later than August of 2005 according to a February 1, 2007 newspaper article in the Daily Times (Exhibit C). This report, however, is not reflected in the University’s 2005 crime statistics (Exhibit D).

Under provisions in the federal Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA) known as the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act) institutions of postsecondary education that participate in federal student aid programs are required to disclose reports of certain crimes, including sexual assault, and disseminate sexual assault policy statements among other requirements. Schreiner University participates in HEA student aid programs (OPE ID: 00361000) and publishes campus security disclosures (Exhibit D).

Security On Campus, Inc. (SOC), a non-profit victim’s advocacy and campus safety organization, has been provided with documentation by the victim and has independently reviewed the University’s campus security disclosures. Upon careful review of the available documentation SOC believes that a campus security focused program review is warranted to determine why the 2005 rape is not reflected in the institution’s statistics and why sexual assault polices appear to be missing from the institution’s Clery Act report.

This request for review is consistent with U.S. Department of Education (ED) policy as detailed in Dear Colleague Letter GEN-96-11 which provides that complaints of non-compliance with the HEA crime awareness requirements (Clery Act) should be brought to the Director of the Regional Office that serves the state in which the institution is located.

### **Failure To Properly Disclose Crime Statistics**

Clery Act regulations, at 34 CFR § 668.46(c)(1), provide that institutions must report statistics for “forcible sex offenses” occurring “on campus... that are reported to local police agencies or to a campus security authority.” Accordingly in order to be reportable an incident must meet three thresholds – 1.) It must meet the definition of a Clery Act reportable crime, 2.) It must have occurred in a covered geographic area, and 3.) It must have been reported to the local police and or a campus official. The 2005 rape report meets all three criteria, as detailed herein, but isn’t reflected in the University’s statistics as they reflect “0” sexual offenses for that year (Exhibit D).

Forcible sex offenses are defined as “Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.” The victim’s May 2005 Kerrville Police Department report (Exhibit B) is classified as a sexual assault, uses the term “rape” and indicates that the victim was drugged or otherwise incapable of giving consent to any sexual contact which occurred.

“Campus” is defined, in relevant part, by 34 CFR § 668.46(a) as “Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes, including residence halls.” The Pecan Grove Apartments, where the 2005 rape is reported to have occurred, are located on the University’s campus and considered one of their residence halls according to their housing literature (Exhibit E).

In addition to being reported to the Kerrville Police Department, a newspaper article (Exhibit C) indicates that Fred Gamble, the University’s Vice President for Administration and Finance was aware of the report no later than August of 2005. A “campus security authority” is defined by 34 CFR § 668.46(a) as including an “official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings.” The article reports that Mr. Gamble oversees the University’s campus security department which in addition to his other responsibilities would clearly meet the definition of an authority who is subject to Clery Act reporting.

Failing to report this incident denies students and others important information about the level of safety on campus and this situation should be promptly reviewed to see if a correction is warranted prior to the annual security report due October 1, 2008 which will be the last to be required to reflect 2005 statistics.

Further, the University’s presentation of crime statistics does not properly reference all crime reporting categories. Specifically, Clery regulations, at 34 CFR § 668.46(c)(1), require institutions to report “Criminal homicide” broken into two subcategories “Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter” and “Negligent manslaughter”. The University, however, reports “Murder” with the first subcategory correct but uses “Murder & Negligent Manslaughter” incorrectly.

Perhaps most significantly, instead of breaking “Sex offenses” into the broad category of “Forcible sex offenses” and the additional category of “Nonforcible sex offenses” the University incorrectly uses “Forcible Rape” and “Non-forcible Rape” in their reporting. Under Clery Act definitions “forcible rape” is one of four categories of forcible sex offenses, with the others being forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object and forcible fondling. If the University is omitting these other three categories they could, potentially, be significantly misrepresenting their data or could if these types of incidents were to occur in the future. The term “Non-forcible Rape” does not exist under Clery guidelines and shouldn’t be used.

The University also has incorrectly combined arrest and disciplinary referral statistics for liquor, drug and weapons law violations. Clery regulations, at 34 CFR § 668.46(c)(1), clearly provide that institutions must first report “Arrests for liquor law violations, drug law violations, and illegal weapons possession” and then separately “Persons not included” in the first count “who were referred for campus disciplinary action for liquor law violations, drug law violations, and illegal weapons possession.”

Lastly, the University’s presentation of crime statistics doesn’t reflect the required geographic breakdown. Clery regulations, at 34 CFR § 668.46(c)(4), require institutions to “provide a geographic breakdown of the statistics” for on-campus, student housing a subset of on-campus, noncampus property and public property areas. If an institution doesn’t have one or more of these categories they must at least note this in their report and our review clearly indicates that they at least have on campus student housing so at a minimum should be reporting that subset of data.

### **Required Policy Statements Omitted Or Incomplete**

Clery Act regulations, at 34 CFR § 668.46(b)(11), provide that an institution’s campus security disclosures must include a “statement of policy regarding the institution’s campus sexual assault programs to prevent sex offenses, and procedures to follow when a sex offense occurs.” A review, however, of the University’s campus security disclosures (Exhibit D) intended “to comply with the... Campus Security Act of 1990” (the Clery Act’s original name) reveals no such disclosure.

While these policies may exist elsewhere in University materials, the Education Department’s “Handbook for Campus Crime Reporting” makes it clear that an institution’s annual security disclosures “must be contained within a single document.” If, as the University has elected, “the report is posted on the institution’s Web site, it must be clearly identified in a single, separate part of the site.” This means that all required disclosures should be readily accessible from this single section. The University has established such a single area on their site but it omits references to sexual assault policies.

The Clery Act requires sexual assault policies to be readily accessible and failing to include them in the annual security report improperly denies students, and others including non-student victims, critical information about their options and what services an institution provides. Corrective action should be taken promptly to ensure that the community is receiving this critical information.

### Conclusion

Sexual assault is by far the most common serious crime that our nation's college and university campuses routinely deal with. The first steps to adequately respond to this problem include acknowledging it and offering a supportive response to victims when they come forward. This is why the Clery Act requires colleges and universities to both report sexual assault statistics and have sound policies in place to ensure a compassionate, thorough response when a victim comes forward to report.

Any instance where an institution may not be fully complying with the Clery Act's sexual assault reporting and response requirements is very serious because it may put campus safety and victim support at risk. Please respond to this request for a review quickly and take all warranted steps to ensure that any needed corrective action is taken.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "S. Daniel Carter". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "S." being a simple, stylized letter, and "Daniel Carter" written in a more elaborate, flowing script.

S. Daniel Carter  
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# Exhibit

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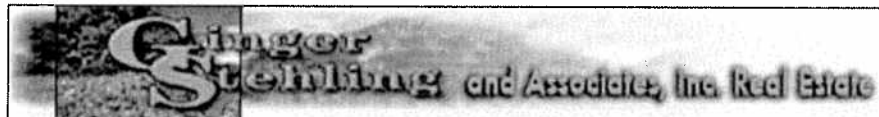
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## Two Schreiner athletes claim innocence

**By Alison Beshur**

The Daily Times

Published February 1, 2007

Two college athletes, who are named in a civil case against Schreiner University, said Wednesday they are innocent of the sexual assault allegations and received DNA results that prove it.

Their attorneys likened these allegations to those of recent highly publicized allegations of sexual assault by members of Duke University's lacrosse team.

"It's probably a copy cat of the Duke lacrosse thing," said Guy James Gray, one of the attorneys for the two men.

Gray said he and his partner, Harold Danford, would contest the case and possibly file a "cross claim for a frivolous lawsuit."

Last week, a 17-year-old girl and her family filed a personal injury lawsuit in Harris County.

The case alleges that on Jan. 22, 2005, an 18-year-old woman picked up the then 15-year-old plaintiff and took her to the university residence of a 19-year-old Schreiner student. There or at the residence of another student athlete, who was then 20, the plaintiff alleges she was "drugged, lost consciousness and raped."

The plaintiff also alleges that "the rape resulted in a pregnancy. Several months following the rape, the pregnancy had to be terminated due to the death of the child."

The alleged victim's mother filed a complaint with the Kerrville Police Department on May 23, 2005.

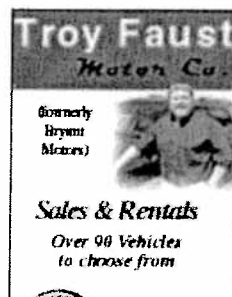
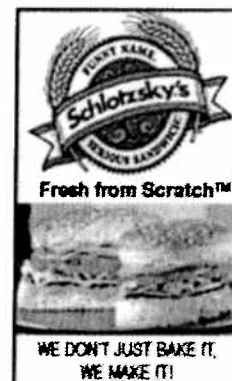
The two student athletes said in an interview Wednesday at their attorneys' office that the allegations are not true.

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Both men said they were questioned by police in the fall of 2005 and willingly submitted a DNA sample. In late January 2006, they received test results and said they were told the results were negative.

"I know I'm innocent," said the younger of the two men. "I know (the older man) is innocent. Pretty much, the tests have proved that."

The older man said he was feeling "overwhelmed, not happy."

"I just think it's ridiculous that we have to deal with something like this, especially in our last year of college," the older man said. "We already have enough stuff on our hands to deal with than to have to deal with outrageous accusations like this."

No criminal charges have been filed, Danford said.

"Not on these two boys," Danford said. "Nothing was ever brought to a grand jury."

The female defendant, who now is 20 years old, was not available for comment.

Schreiner president Tim Summerlin said safety of students, personnel and visitors is of paramount importance.

"This is not simply an affirmation," Summerlin said in a written statement. "History bears this out."

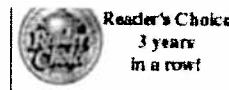
Fred Gamble, vice president for administration and finance, oversees Schreiner's security department. After hearing of the allegations in August 2005, Gamble requested the family fill out a formal complaint and provide a copy of the police report.

"Neither of these requests was ever met," Gamble said in the same written statement. "When approached by the Kerrville Police Department, we cooperated fully with their investigation."

"We provide our students with on-site security 24 hours a day," Gamble added. "We also have our director of security living on campus. We have adult resident directors and about 10 resident assistants in each housing facility. All of them receive annual crisis management training. ... We also have security information posted on our Web site and on the back of all residence hall and apartment doors that lists phone numbers for campus security, the on-call resident director and 911."

Sara Fendia, attorney for the plaintiffs, said her clients support the claims in the case, and it will progress through the legal process.

"I expect that the lawyers and I will get together and we'll see what direction this takes in the immediate future," Fendia said by phone. "I don't think this is something that needs to be tried in the local newspaper, but something that needs to be tried in the civil process."



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# Exhibit

# D



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## Campus Security

### The Student Right To Know & Campus Security Act

Schreiner University provides this report to comply with the Students Right-To-Know and Campus Security Act of 1990. Schreiner University is a privately owned university of higher education located in Kerrville, Texas. In the fall of 2006, Schreiner University enrolled approximately 930 students with about 471 of them living on-campus in residence halls. Our campus is located in a small community of about 20,000 therefore our students do not face a large exposure to crime. Like any other community, we experience a certain amount of criminal activity.

### STUDENT RIGHT TO KNOW

The Student Right to Know and Campus Security Act, in Section 103, Title I requires institutions to provide information about the completion or graduation rate of degree seeking, full time undergraduate students entering the institution. In place of completion or graduation rates, institutions may elect to publish the percentage of students in each entering class who re-enroll each successive year until completion or graduation. These are called persistence rates. Schreiner University has elected to provide both forms of information.

The persistence rates for first time freshmen who entered Schreiner University in summer or fall semester and also who were enrolled for 12 or more hours of credit during their first fall semester are reflected in this table.

### SCHREINER UNIVERSITY CRIME STATISTICS

The Campus Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990 requires colleges and universities to distribute to all current students, employees and to requesting applicants for enrollment as well as employment, descriptions of policies related to campus security, and statistics concerning specific types of crimes.

*The 2006 figures were reported by the Safety & Security Office and the office of Residence Life.*

#### More info:

[Persistence Rates & Graduation Rates of New Freshmen at Schreiner University>>](#)

[Campus Crime Statistics>>](#)

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## Campus Security

### DISCLOSURE OF CAMPUS SECURITY POLICY AND CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS

Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act, provides for disclosure of the following:

**Reporting Crimes and Emergencies.** All criminal offenses that occur on campus should be reported to the University Safety and Security Office immediately. A Security Officer is available twenty-four hours a day, year around. You have easy access either by telephone, (830) 739-1111, or by going to the Tom Murray Building between the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. university's normal hours of operation. The Security Officers are licensed and trained to respond to criminal actions or other emergencies that may occur on campus. All incident reports are on file. When the incident involves a student, a copy of the incident report is forwarded to the office of the Director of Residence Life.

**Emergency Call Boxes and Telephones.** The university has four emergency call boxes located at strategic locations on campus. The call boxes allow direct communication with the on duty Security Officer and provide a rapid means for reporting emergencies and crimes. University telephones, after punching "9" for an outside line, may be used to dial 911 (example, 9,911).

**Access to Campus Facilities.** Section 51.209 of the Texas Educational Code states "The governing board of a state institution of higher education or it's authorized representatives may refuse to allow persons having no legitimate business to enter on property under the board's control, and may eject any unauthorized person from the property on his refusal to leave peaceably on request. Identification may be required of any person on the property". It is required that members of the campus community should have their University issued identification card with them at all times.

**Patrol of Campus, Student Patrol, & Hall Safety Personnel.** Schreiner Security Officers patrol the campus area twenty-four hours each day. A Resident Director and/or a Resident Assistant is available and on duty each night in each residence hall. The residence halls exterior side doors remain locked at all times. Residents must have a key and guests must be accompanied by a resident in order to enter the building.

**Electronic Fire Alarm System.** The university monitors a comprehensive system of fire alarms.

**Operation Identification.** Schreiner Safety & Security Office may provide, on loan, engravers for engraving driver's license numbers onto high-value items to deter theft.

**Surveys.** The Security Office in coordination with Environment Management conducts surveys of security and safety of buildings throughout the year, a monthly lighting survey of the campus, and an annual survey to see that shrubbery, trees and vegetation are properly trimmed.

**Crime Victims Assistance.** The Student Affairs Office is available to assist students and family members in finding help to deal with the emotional and psychological aftermath of violent crime.

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### ▶ Drug-Free SU

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- health risks
- criminal penalties
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**Environment Management.** Environment Management has an emergency after normal hours call out policy for maintenance and repair of all buildings on campus. These calls are received and processed by the on-duty Security Officer or the on-call Residence Director. If the problem is in a residence hall, the student must contact the on-call Resident Director who will determine if Environment Management needs to be contacted. If the emergency is in a non-resident building the on-duty Security Officer will contact Environment Management. Environment Management will at all times, while on duty, wear their photo identification badge in a manner that it is plainly visible to others.

**Code of Conduct Requirement.** Schreiner University expects each student to be fully acquainted with the Student Code of Conduct and all published policies, rules, and regulations of the university. The Student Code of Conduct, policies, rules, and regulations are published in the Schreiner University Student Handbook. All students receive a copy of the Student Handbook. The University will hold each student responsible for compliance with these policies, rules, and regulations. If a student loses their copy of the Student Handbook they may receive another copy by going to the Student Affairs Office and requesting one. Students are also expected to comply with all federal and state laws.

**Rights and Responsibilities on Campus.** Students, faculty, staff, and visitors are expected to maintain standards of personal discipline that are in harmony with the educational goals of Schreiner University, to observe federal, state, and local laws, university rules and regulations, and to respect the rights, privileges, and property of others. They are encouraged to give accurate information to the University Security Officers when reporting crimes.

**Crime Prevention on Campus.** If a crime is to be committed, the offender must have the desire, ability, and opportunity to commit the crime. Security Officers can do little to remove the offender's desire and ability to commit crimes, but together WE can remove the element of opportunity. THIS IS CRIME PREVENTION. Together we can remove the temptation of opportunity by taking a few simple precautions.

**Protect Your Property:**

- Lock your residence and motor vehicle every time you leave, even for a short time.
- Do not leave valuables lying out in the open or in vehicles.
- Do not give anyone a key to your room
- Never let strangers into your hall. This puts you and others at risk.
- Engrave your driver's license number on all valuable property.
- Record the serial numbers and brand names of all property of value.

**Protect Yourself:**

- Lock your doors at all times. Do not block open entry doors to residence halls after hours.
- Require identification before admitting someone unfamiliar into your residence or your vehicle.
- Avoid walking alone at night, if possible, and stay on lighted routes.
- Walk with confidence and determination, holding your head up high, looking behind and around you frequently.
- Carry your personal belongings in a backpack or similar container so your arms and hands will be free.
- Report suspicious persons or circumstances. This could stop a crime before it happens.

**Crime Prevention Programs and Other Law Enforcement Interaction.** Throughout the academic year there are programs on alcohol/drug awareness, date rape, and crime prevention, presented by the University Health and Wellness Center, Mental Health Counselor, and Residence Life

**Disseminating Information on Campus Crime.** The University has taken measures to ensure that the university community is fully aware of campus crime. For serious crimes these measures include: The Office of

Advancement and Public Affairs preparing news releases and the Safety and Security Office notifying students, faculty, and staff by email. This will be done in a timely manner.

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# Schreiner University

## *Campus Security*

### CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS

Last updated Sept 21, 2007

#### Violent Crimes Reported, Schreiner University Campus

Year	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Murder</b>						
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murder & Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sexual Offenses</b>						
Forcible Rape	0	0	2	1	0	1
Non-forcible Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	4	9	2	6	2	2
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0

#### Nonviolent Crimes Reported

Nonviolent crime arrests & disciplinary referrals on Schreiner University campus.

Year	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003	2004	2005	2006
Liquor Law Violations	24	30	11	85	119	35
Drug Abuse Violations	3	6	9	14	5	9
Weapons Possessions	0	2	3	1	2	0

Reporting Year is Jan 1 thru Dec 31

#### Texas Concealed Handgun Law

This law does NOT apply to Schreiner University. Under Texas Penal Code § 46.03 "Places Weapons Prohibited," it is a FELONY OFFENSE to go on a school or educational institution with a firearm.

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## Campus Security

### "Megan's Law" / Campus Version

A campus version of "Megan's Law" took effect on October 28. Enacted in 2000, the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires colleges and universities to let students and employees know where they can get information provided by the state on registered sex offenders.

**[Click here for information on sex offenders](#)**

In addition to requiring registered sex offenders to provide notice, as mandated by state law, of any institution of higher education at which they are enrolled or employed, the act requires states to make the information available to a law enforcement agency where the institution is located.

The act amended the Higher Education Act to add this disclosure to the list for the annual security reports that institutions are required to distribute to the campus community by October 1 of each year. Regulations issued by the Department of Education on October 31 confirm that the requirement will affect the reports prepared for fall 2003.

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) was also amended to make it clear that institutions may disclose information received through state registration and community notification programs, even if the sex offender is a student. The Family Policy Compliance Office at the Department of Education recently issued guidance on the FERPA issue. Changes to the FERPA regulations clarifying that prior written consent is not required before releasing information on registered sex offenders will be proposed shortly, according to ED.

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# Schreiner University

## Campus Security

Last updated March 31, 2004

### Drug Free Schools and Communities

Information for Students, Faculty, and Staff Regarding Illicit Drugs and Alcohol Abuse.

**Standards of Conduct Prohibiting Unlawful Possession, Use or Distribution of Illicit Drugs and Alcohol:** The Schreiner University Student Handbook Student Code of Conduct provides for disciplinary action against any student who engages in conduct that is prohibited by state, federal, or local law and for illegal use and for unauthorized use of intoxicating beverages, and illegal use of any drug, narcotic or controlled substance. Recommended sanctions for drug and alcohol violations are also available in the Student Handbook.

The Schreiner University Drug-Free Work Place Policy states: The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or the unlawful use of alcohol and/or a controlled substance or the use of prescription drugs not as intended or obtained illegally or their use in a fraudulent manner is prohibited on the campus or any other property under the control of Schreiner University and at University sponsored events.

Violation of this policy will necessitate appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination. Appropriate personnel action may also include: probation, and/or requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug assistance or rehabilitation program, approved by the University.

### Health Risks Associated with Use of Drugs and Alcohol Abuse:

**Alcohol.** Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low amounts significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increases the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts. Moderate to high levels of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high levels cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower levels of alcohol use can lead to dependence on alcohol. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol can lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver. Prolonged alcohol abuse causes bleeding from the intestinal tract, damage to nerves and the brain, psychotic behavior, loss of memory and coordination, damage to the liver often resulting in cirrhosis, impotence, severe inflammation of the pancreas, and damage to the bone marrow, heart, testes, ovaries, and muscles. Damage to the nerves and organs are usually irreversible. Cancer is the second leading cause of death in alcoholics and is 10 times more frequent than in non-alcoholics. Females who drink during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at a greater risk than other children of becoming alcoholics.

**Tobacco (Nicotine).** The smoking of tobacco products is the chief avoidable cause of death in our society. Smokers are more likely than nonsmokers to contract heart disease. Some 30 percent of cancer deaths are linked to smoking. Chronic obstructive lung diseases such as emphysema and chronic bronchitis are 10 times more likely to occur among smokers than nonsmokers. Smoking during pregnancy poses serious risks such as spontaneous abortion, premature birth, low birth weights, and fetal and infant deaths. Because nicotine is highly addictive, addicts find it very difficult to stop smoking. Fewer than 20 percent of typical smokers succeed in stopping on the first try.

**Designer Drugs.** Illegal drugs are defined in terms of their chemical formulas. To circumvent these legal restrictions, underground chemists modify the molecular structure of certain illegal drugs to produce analogs known as designer drugs. These drugs can be several hundred times stronger than the drugs they are designed to imitate. Many of the

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designer drugs are related to amphetamines (MDMA, X, speed). Bootleg manufacture creates overdose and contamination risks. These substances can produce severe neurochemical damage to the brain. The narcotic analogs (fentanyl, china white) can cause symptoms such as those seen in Parkinson's disease: uncontrollable tremors, drooling, impaired speech, paralysis, and irreversible brain damage. Analogs of amphetamines and methamphetamines cause nausea, blurred vision, chills or sweating, and faintness. Psychological effects include anxiety, depression and paranoia. As little as one dose can cause brain damage. The analogs of phencyclidine cause illusions, hallucinations, and impaired perception.

**Cocaine.** Cocaine stimulates the central nervous system. The use of cocaine can cause death by cardiac arrest or respiratory failure. Its immediate effects include dilated pupils and elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, and body temperature. Occasional use can cause a stuffy or runny nose, while chronic use can ulcerate the mucous membrane of the nose. Injecting cocaine with contaminated equipment can increase the risk of AIDS, hepatitis, and other diseases. Cocaine can produce psychological and physical dependency. In addition, tolerance develops rapidly. Crack or a form of cocaine that is smoked is extremely addictive, and its effects are felt within ten seconds. The physical effects include dilated pupils, increases pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, paranoia, and seizures.

**Other Stimulants.** Stimulants can cause increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils, and decreased appetite. In addition, users may experience sweating, headaches, blurred vision, dizziness sleeplessness, and anxiety. Extremely high doses can cause a rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination, and even physical collapse. An amphetamine injection creates a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, very high fever, or heart failure, in addition to the physical effects, users report feeling restless, anxious and moody. Higher doses intensify the effects. Persons who use large amounts of amphetamines over a long period of time can develop an amphetamine psychosis that includes hallucinations, delusions and paranoia.

**Anabolic Steroids.** Anabolic steroids are a group of powerful compounds closely related to the male sex hormone testosterone. Steroid users subject themselves to more than 70 side effects ranging in severity from liver cancer to acne, as well as psychological and physical reactions. The liver and cardiovascular and reproductive systems are most seriously affected by steroid use. In males, use can cause withered testicles, sterility, and impotence. In females, irreversible masculine traits can develop along with breast reduction and sterility. Psychological effects include very aggressive behavior and depression. While some side effects appear quickly, others, such as heart attacks and strokes, may not show up for years.

**Hallucinogens or psychedelics.** Lysergic Acid (LSD), mescaline, peyote, and phencyclidine (PCP or "angel dust") cause illusions and hallucinations, and their use distorts one's perception of surroundings, causes bizarre mood changes and results in visual hallucinations that involve geometric forms, colors, and persons or objects. The physical effects may include dilated pupils, elevated body temperatures, increased heart rate and blood pressure, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and tremors; it is common to have negative psychological reactions to LSD, mescaline, and psilocybin. The user may experience panic, persistent memory problems, and speech difficulties. Users who discontinue use experience "flashback" consisting of distortions of virtually any sensation for long periods after discontinued use. Mood disorders, such as depression, anxiety and violent behavior, also occur. In later stages of chronic use, users often exhibit paranoid and violent behavior. Large doses may produce convulsions and coma, as well as heart and lung failure. Withdrawal may require psychiatric treatment for the accompanying persistent psychotic states. Suicide is not uncommon.

**Solvent inhalants, e.g. glue, lacquers, plastic cement.** The immediate negative effects of inhalants include nausea, sneezing, coughing, nosebleeds, fatigue, lack of coordination, and loss of appetite. Solvents and aerosol sprays also decrease the heart and respiratory rates and impair judgment. Amyl and butyl nitrite cause rapid pulse, headaches, and involuntary passing of urine and feces. Long-term use may result in hepatitis or brain damage. Deeply inhaling the vapors, or using large amounts over a short time, may result in disorientation, violent behavior, unconsciousness, or death. High concentrations of inhalants can cause suffocation by displacing the oxygen in the lungs or by depressing the central nervous system to the point that breathing stops. Long-term use can cause weight loss, fatigue, electrolyte imbalance, and muscle fatigue. Repeating sniffing of concentrated vapors over time can permanently damage the nervous system. Fumes from these substances cause problems similar to alcohol abuse. Incidents of hallucinations and permanent brain damage are more frequent.

**Marijuana (Cannabis).** All forms of cannabis have negative physical and mental effects. Use of cannabis may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time and reduce ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination, such as



driving a car. Research also shows that students do not retain knowledge when they are "high." Motivation and cognition may be altered, making the acquisition of new information difficult. Marijuana can also produce paranoia and psychosis. Because users often inhale the unfiltered smoke deeply and then hold it in their lungs as long as possible, marijuana is damaging to the lungs and pulmonary system. Marijuana smoke contains more cancer causing agents than tobacco smoke. Long-term users of cannabis may develop psychological dependence and require more of the drug to get the same effect.

**Narcotics.** Narcotics initially produce a feeling of euphoria that often is followed by drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting. Users may experience constricted pupils, watery eyes, and itching. An overdose may produce slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and possible death. Tolerance to narcotics develops rapidly and dependence is likely. The use of contaminated syringes may increase the risk of such diseases as AIDS, endocarditis, and hepatitis. Addiction in pregnant women can lead to premature, stillborn birth, or addicted infants who experience severe withdrawal symptoms.

## Counseling and Rehabilitation Programs

**Campus Services:** The University Mental Health Counselor is available to assist students in most mental health issues in the areas of stress, anxiety, depression, grief, relationship/marriage, and sexual assault. The Mental Health Counselor will also assist students in finding help to deal with alcohol and substance abuse problems and assist with referrals when appropriate. The Counselor may be reached by dialing 792-7282.

Name	Phone Number	Description of Services
Alcoholics Anonymous	896-0720	Support for recovering alcoholics
Narcotics Anonymous	896-0720	Support for recovering drug addicts
Counseling Service Pat Bowles LMSW, LADC	257-7775	General counseling, alcohol/drug counseling
Kerr County Mental Health Center	257-6553	Mental health treatment center
Hill Country Council on Alcohol & Drug Abuse	896-8884	Assessment and counseling for drug and alcohol abuse
Hill Country Crisis Council	257-2400	For victims of domestic violence and sexual assault
Pregnancy Center of Kerrville	257-2166	Pregnancy testing, maternity & abortion counseling
Psychology-Counseling, Caroline Williams, Ph.D.	792-4477	Psychological testing and counseling services
Starlite Village Hospital	800-818-2896	Drug and alcohol treatment center
Kerr County Independence House	896-7976	Drug and alcohol treatment center

## Criminal Penalties Under State and Federal Law for Unlawful Possession, Use or Distribution of Drugs and Alcohol

### I. Texas Law

OFFENSE/ AUTHORITY	MINIMUM PUNISHMENT	MAXIMUM PUNISHMENT
Manufacture or delivery of controlled substances (drugs) <i>Health &amp; Safety Code § 481.113</i>	Confinement in the Texas Department of Corrections (TDCJ) for a term of not more than 10 years or less than 2 years, or confinement in a community correctional facility for not more than 1 year, and a fine not to exceed \$10,000.	Confinement in TDCJ for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 20 years, and a fine not to exceed \$500,000.
Possession of controlled substances (drugs) <i>Health &amp; Safety Code § 481.115</i>	Confinement in jail for a term of not more than 180 days, and a fine not to exceed \$1,000.	Confinement in TDCJ for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 10 years, and a fine not to exceed \$100,000.
Delivery of Marijuana <i>Health &amp; Safety Code § 481.120</i>	Confinement in jail for a term of not more than 180 days, and fine not to exceed \$1,000.	Confinement in TDCJ for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 15 years, and a fine not to exceed \$250,000.
Possession of Marijuana <i>Health &amp; Safety Code § 481.120</i>	Confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days, and a fine not to exceed \$1,000.	Confinement in TDCJ for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 15 years, and a fine not to exceed \$250,000.
Driving While Intoxicated (Includes intoxication from alcohol, drugs, or both) <i>Penal code §§ 49.04, 49.09, and 12.34</i>	Confinement in jail for a term of not more than two years or less than 72 hours, and a fine of not more than \$2,000 or less than \$100.	Confinement in jail for a term of not more than two years or less than 30 days, or confinement in TDCJ for a term of not more than 5 years or less than 60 days, and a fine of not more than \$2,000 or less than \$500.
Public Intoxication		A fine not to exceed \$200.
Purchase of alcohol by a minor. <i>Alcoholic Beverage Code § 106.02</i>	Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200	For a subsequent offense, a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500.
Consumption of alcohol by a minor. <i>Alcoholic Beverage Code § 106.04</i>	Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200	For a subsequent offense, a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500.
Possession of alcohol by a minor. <i>Alcoholic Beverage Code § 106.05</i>	Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200.	For a subsequent offense, a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500.
Sale of alcohol to a minor. <i>Alcoholic Beverage Code § 106.03</i>	Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 or confinement in jail for not more than 1 year, or both.	For a subsequent offense, a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 or confinement in jail for not more than 1 year, or both.

## II. Federal Law

OFFENSE/ AUTHORITY	MINIMUM PUNISHMENT	MAXIMUM PUNISHMENT
Manufacture, distribution or dispensing drugs (includes marijuana)  <i>21 USCS § 841</i>	A term of imprisonment not more than one year, and a minimum fine of \$1,000.	A term of life imprisonment without release (no eligibility for parole) and a fine not to exceed \$8,000,000 (for an individual) for \$20,000,000 (if other than an individual).
Possession of drugs (including marijuana)  <i>21 USCS § 844</i>	Imprisonment for not less than 1 year or a fine of not more than \$1,000.	Imprisonment for not more than 20 years or not less than 5 years, a fine of not less than \$5,000 plus costs of investigation and prosecution.
Operation of a Common Carrier under the influence of alcohol or drugs  <i>18 USCS Appx. 2D2.3 and 18 USCS Appx. 5A</i>	Imprisonment for not less than one year.	Imprisonment for up to 15 years and a fine not to exceed \$250,000.

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION FROM YOUR UNIVERSITY HEALTH CENTER

### IMMUNIZATION IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF YOUR HEALTH CARE.

Although Schreiner University does not have a mandatory immunization program at this time, we encourage all students entering the University to check immunization records to ensure that they have met all of the minimum requirements for these immunizations.

**MEASLES: (Rubella, Red Measles, Hard Measles, 10-Day Measles)** Measles is a highly contagious viral disease. Antibiotics are not available to treat persons infected with this organism. Recent outbreaks of this illness have resulted in hospitalization and some deaths among college-aged persons. For these reasons it is strongly recommended that students in Texas have two doses of the vaccine prior to entering college. Most young adults have had only one dose. The measles vaccine is most often given in combination with the vaccines for mumps and rubella, which are also caused by viruses. This combination vaccine is referred to as MMR (Measles, Mumps, and Rubella).

**TETANUS: (Lockjaw)** The illness caused by tetanus results from the poison produced by bacteria. Again, this is a very difficult illness to treat once it occurs and prevention is the most appropriate choice. The vaccine is effective for about 10 years and needs to be boosted at that interval. It is now common for older adults to develop tetanus in the United States because many adults do not receive the recommended 10-year boosters. The tetanus vaccine should be given in combination with the diphtheria vaccine.

**POLIOMYELITIS: (Polio)** In the United States, polio immunization is not routinely recommended for people 18 years of age or older. However, if travel to other parts of the world is planned, a physician should be contacted for specific recommendations.

**TUBERCULOSIS: (TB)** Due to the reappearance of tuberculosis as a major public health issue in the United States and particularly Texas, all students should have a yearly Mantoux skin test to assure that they are free of the disease. Main symptoms are persistent heavy cough, cough with sputum or blood, fatigue, distressed breathing, fever, or weight loss. Students doing observation, volunteer work, field placement, student teaching, or employment in a Texas school district, correctional facility or medical facility **will be required** to have a **negative TB test before entering their placement site.**

The Texas Department of Health can provide most of these immunizations and tests at a reduced rate. The Schreiner University Nurse, Theresa Klenzing, or The Texas Department of Health will be happy to answer questions concerning any health-related issues. For more information on immunizations contact the University Health Center at 792-7279 or the Texas Department of Health (830) 896-5515

The table below is the Texas Board of Health immunization requirement for any student doing an internship in a health care facility of any kind as part of their educational program. These Allied Health students must have the following immunizations prior to their entering the health care facility. These immunizations are not required at this time for the general student population of Schreiner University. However, each student at Schreiner University is

urged to use this table to determine their individual immunity to the diseases below. If you do not meet each of the criteria in the "Schedule for Immunization," we recommend that you update your immunizations immediately.

STUDENT CLASSIFICATION	IMMUNIZATION NEEDED	SCHEDULE FOR IMMUNIZATION
Medical Interns and Residents, Fellows and students enrolled in health-related courses who have or will have any direct patient contact	Tetanus/Diphtheria (TD)	Must have had one dose within past ten years.
	Measles	Those born in January 1, 1957 must have two doses since 12 months of age. The two doses must be at least 30 days apart.
	Mumps	Those born since January 1, 1957 must have at least one dose since 12 months of age.
	Rubella	At least one dose since 12 months of age is required.
Dental students and medical students, interns, residents and fellows	Hepatitis B	A primary series must be begun or, preferably, completed prior to beginning direct patient care (if not already immune).
All students enrolled in health-related courses which have or will have direct patient contact, especially contact with patients' blood	Hepatitis B	A complete series or proof of immunity is encouraged prior to beginning direct patient care.
Students enrolled in school of veterinary medicine	Rabies	A primary series is required prior to contact with animals or their remains. Also a booster dose is needed every two years (or documentation of protective antibodies.

For more information see the amended Sections 2.09 and 2.09a of the Texas Education Code and the Texas Board of Health rules including the revisions adopted July 20, 1991, or call the Texas Department of Health, Immunization Division, 1-800-252-9152.

#### UNDERSTANDING AND PREVENTING HIV/AIDS INFECTION

You may be among the increasing number of people who are worried about AIDS. Although there is cause for concern, the fact is you have more control over this deadly disease than you may realize. AIDS stands for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. It is caused by a virus (HIV virus) that attacks the body's immune system. As the immune system becomes weaker, the body becomes more vulnerable to infections, pneumonia, and cancer. Eventually, a person becomes overwhelmed by these diseases and dies. The HIV virus is transmitted through the exchange bodily fluids or through a needle puncture during intravenous drug use. In very remote cases, infection occurs through blood transfusions. It may also be transmitted from an infected mother to her child during pregnancy, birth, or breast-feeding. It is not transmittable by everyday casual contact with a person who is infected. There is currently no known cure once infected with the HIV virus. It is estimated that well over one million Americans have the HIV virus. Your behavior determines the degree of risk that you run in becoming infected.

**Do not use intravenous drugs:** Sharing needles and syringes greatly increases your risk of infection.

**Avoid all drugs:** Alcohol and other drugs affect your judgment and reduce your inhibitions, leaving you vulnerable to behaviors that you may not otherwise engage in.

#### YOU CAN PREVENT YOURSELF FROM BECOMING INFECTED!

For further information and HIV antibody testing, contact the Health Center at 792-7279.

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# Exhibit

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# SCHREINER UNIVERSITY

## Student Services



## Residence Life

### Residence Halls

 [Print floor plans for all the residence halls](#) (PDF file 1276 K)

#### PECAN GROVE APARTMENTS



Students who have completed 30 or more credits, or who will be second year freshmen, or who are at least 21 years of age by move-in day are eligible to live in Pecan Grove, depending on space availability.

There are 87 2-bedroom units that have a semi-private arrangement (i.e. private bedroom and bathroom, share kitchen and common living areas).

In addition, Pecan Grove has 4 4-bedroom units with a communal arrangement (i.e. private bedroom, share 2 bathrooms, kitchen and common living areas, and 8 efficiency units (essentially single apartments). All units are single-sex. Refer to the floor plans above for square footage.

#### TRULL RESIDENCE HALL



Trull is a two-story co-ed hall with women living in the south wing of the building and men living in the east wing.

All rooms (10'4" x 19') are suite-style, with two double occupancy rooms sharing a bathroom.

Students are expected to share cleaning responsibilities with their roommate and suitemates. Custodial services are provided

in the common areas.

Trull has a central living room, TV room and a backyard for meetings and social activities.

#### DELANEY RESIDENCE HALL



Delaney is a traditional residence hall. Men live on the first floor and women live on the second floor. All rooms (14' x 12') are designed to be doubles, and students share central baths on each floor.

#### Get More Info

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Daily custodial services are provided for bathrooms and common areas.

The main living room is the center of a variety of activities, including programs, playing pool, studying and watching TV on the big screen television.

## FLATO & L.A. SCHREINER RESIDENCE HALLS



Flato and L.A. have suite-style rooms (11'5" x 14') with exterior access on two levels. Each suite shares a front door and bathroom.

The bedrooms lead off from a front foyer (9'4" x 7'8"). Each suite is single-sex. Students are expected to share cleaning responsibilities with their roommate and suitemates. The lobby is cleaned by University custodial staff.